

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - JANUARY 28, 1896.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY in his message to the legislature of Kentucky deprecates the increase of lynching and the cigarette habit within his state. This is the first time these sins against humanity have been put in the same class but we must admit that they are in a measure birds of a feather. If Kentucky's new Republican Governor can get his legislatures to stamp out these evils his name ought to go down in history as one of the greatest reformers of the age.

THE Associated Press dispatches recently received from the Coast contain a squib to the effect that the people of Hawaii are contemplating secession from the central Government and that Minister Cooper's visit to the island was to investigate the strength of the secession sentiment. The only striking feature about this story is the proof positive that some one connected with the Associated Press was mighty hard up for a story. It reminds us of the riddle to which the answer is: "It's a big lie." If our local correspondents can find nothing more truthful than this to write about we would suggest that they take to sawing wood for a living.

IF THE Warrimoo does not bring to this country one or more of the political exiles who sent Mr. Klemme as a "feeler," it is highly probable that the next steamer from the Coast will. These men appreciate the fact that they are making a chance trip and accordingly guarantee a return passage to the steamship companies. Under the circumstances we can see no reason why these people should be allowed to thrust themselves upon the community when all signs point to the fact that we have no use for them. It would undoubtedly have a good effect if it were impressed upon the exiles that when they are wanted they will be advised of the fact.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON once said, "God has never endowed any statesman or philosopher, nor any body of them, with wisdom enough to frame a system of government that everybody could go off and leave. To pay taxes and to submit to the laws are far short of the whole duty of the citizen." The latter part of this advice is carried out to the letter by many of our citizens, but a good majority seem to feel that they are performing their whole duty when they are finding fault with everything that is being done by the party in power. If it were possible for these people to drum into their heads that success is attained by honest co-operation and not by calling names and attempting to clog the wheels of progress, our internal affairs would equal the climate for political beauty and serenity.

CRANSTOWN and Mueller have found little comfort in their appeal to the Canadian courts for damages on account of their forcible deportation from this country. While the non-suit does not necessarily indicate that the case is finished so far as the steamship company is concerned, it means a long fight for two or three years, should the plaintiffs decide to pay the costs and appeal from the decision of the court at Vancouver. The Hawaiian Government, which is indirectly interested in the outcome, holds by all means the most advantageous position, and as the costs increase it is highly probable that the injured feelings of the exiles will pass into oblivion.

THE request from Secretary Olney that Great Britain watch over the interests of Americans in Transvaal has been regarded, in England, as a peace offering from

the United States and will have a beneficial effect in the settlement of the Venezuelan affair. The patriots who had begun to figure on the bombardment of New York, Boston and other Atlantic ports of the United States are now devoting their energies in advocating various schemes whereby possible differences growing out of Mr. Cleveland's assertion of the Monroe doctrine, may be overcome by arbitration. Allowing that Great Britain is in a position to contend successfully with the whole world if worst comes to worst, it is refreshing at least to note the readiness with which this so-called olive branch is recognized and the "reciprocity of friendship" asserted. Meanwhile the American commission is going quietly forward with the work of investigation and the disposition of Congress to prevent any land grabbing scheme continues as firm as ever.

As a preface to his Sunday night lecture on the liquor problem in Hawaii, Rev. Mr. Peck made reference to statements made in this paper concerning the Christian work that is being quietly carried on in this city. It is at once evident that about the only ground on which there is a difference is in the method of procedure. We approve of taking the bull by the horns, but we do not believe that the greatest good is to be accomplished by roaring louder than the bull. Mr. Peck is not of this opinion. There's the difference. Our friend does not seem to realize that he is making statements from the pulpit, which, if they come from the mouth of one of the opposition would be regarded as indicating rank disloyalty. No one questions Mr. Peck's loyalty, but it is decidedly doubtful if with the existing conditions such sweeping statements will result in the greatest good to the nation or the various Christian organizations. We desire to see the good work go on. We want to see gambling stopped, the evils resulting from the liquor traffic diminished and the continued prohibition of the opium traffic, but we are also impressed with the fact that this is no time for ranting. Rome was not built in a day. Let us keep constantly and quietly pegging at the moral structure. Let our patriotism be tempered with sobriety.

CHURCH FEDERATION.

Although the time when the various church denominations will combine on a common basis of belief is yet a possibility of the dim future, the Protestant denominations of the New England States are forming a federation for co-operation in parish work which will, doubtless, result in strengthening the power of the church and bringing about a closer union among the several denominations. The particular object of the federation is to look after the outlying families and extend the practical work among the poorer classes who know little of the churches and less of religion. These denominations are coming to an understanding of the fact that, while they are thinking over their petty differences and working along their individual lines, there are a great many poor and ignorant members of humanity who are overlooked and lost as a result of Christian denominations practically working at cross purposes.

This new departure has been carried out successfully in New York City, and was brought up for consideration at numerous union gatherings in New England on Thanksgiving Day. The object to be attained in all the federations thus far formed is to increase the strength and efficiency in mission and charitable work. With the vast amount of work of this character that is being done in this country, this federation idea ought to commend itself to our Christian people. During the last eighteen months we have seen the gradual drawing away from a central body and a stronger demarcation of sectarian lines. Those who have been active in this work have believed

that they could do more effective work by following out the line of their chosen sect.

Since it has seemed best to make these divisions, the next improvement that could be made would be a federation in the mission work. There are those who are pleased with certain forms in their religious worship, and these, as well as those of a more informal frame of mind, ought to have their desires gratified, but care should be taken that in following this or that dogma there are none of those who have no religious ideas and to whom the church divisions are a mystery, are not neglected. There are enough branches of the Protestant church in this country to comb the mission field as with a fine-toothed comb, but there is a still grander and more complete work to be done by hearty co-operation.

QUIET, BUT STILL CRITICAL.

While the atmosphere about Great Britain and Germany is by no means cleared of the rumors of war, the situation, as given by the latest telegraphic dispatches, indicates, at least, a general calming down of the barking dogs of war. The British have not fully recovered from the feeling that the European nations are pitted against them, waiting only for a favorable opportunity to make a determined move. The situation in Transvaal seems to have improved very little. Active hostilities have ceased, but the populace appears to be in a state of foment and not at all positive that the local troubles are at an end. The legislative body sat long enough to hear President Krueger's assertion that he will maintain the principles of the Boer republic against all odds and then adjourned till the general excitement has had time to abate. In other words, President Krueger has assumed control of the destinies of his followers and the legislature will have an opportunity to speak later.

As to what is going on in diplomatic circles the general public is very much in the dark. While on the surface the complications growing out of Dr. Jamieson's raid appear to be nothing more than a momentary flurry, there is little or no cessation in Great Britain's warlike preparations. Whether this work is being carried on because of an intended move to establish British rule in Transvaal beyond question or to satisfy the war spirit that has gained such a hold on Britons and show the world what can be done in the way of rapidly centralizing the army and navy, it is impossible to predict at the present stage.

Emperor William is reported as having taken on a more conciliatory frame of mind, but he has made no attempt to carry this impression to Great Britain. Germany has quite as serious an attack of war fever as Great Britain, the retired Bismarck joining in the sentiment that the Emperor should hold to his position at all costs. Bismarck knows what war with England means and his opinion will undoubtedly influence the German people quite as much if not more than the Emperor's.

The Transvaal affair is by no means ended. If Great Britain can gain a stronger hold on that territory by the exercise of considerable diplomacy and a show of force, the diplomacy and show of force will be forthcoming. A false step at the present time will be accompanied with serious results. The situation is quiet but still critical.

BAD CRIMINAL RECORD.

In the editorial office of the Chicago Tribune is an antediluvian newspaper writer who devotes his entire time during the year to gathering statistics from the newspapers each day of the crimes committed throughout the United States. It is a decided gruesome task and the record he has given to the world for the year 1895 is one that ought to set the people of one of the foremost nations of

the world to putting on their thinking caps. After reading the figures which he has set before the public we have no reason to be surprised that many Europeans think of the United States as a country where champagne bottles are uncorked with revolvers and the wild and woolly hero of the dime novel reigns supreme. The United States includes such an immense territory that its residents are not impressed with the appalling increase of crime until brought face to face with the grand total for the year just passed and the comparative tables for the past ten years.

The results as given by the Tribune this year show that the total of murders has swollen from 9500 for 1894 to 10,500 in 1895. The causes of slaughter are given as follows: Quarrels, 4813; unknown, 2466; jealousy, 1136; liquor, 684; by highwaymen, 441; infanticide, 269; resisting arrest, 232; highwaymen killed, 159; insanity, 101; self-defense, 104; strikes, 18; outrages, 49; riots, 28.

In looking over the homicidal record for the past ten years we find that the number of murders has increased from 1449 in 1886 to the number previously given, 10,500. During this period the increase has been at the rate of about 1000 each year, with the exception of the year 1888, when there was a falling off of 151 from the record of 1887. Cold, calm figures show us that the knife, bludgeon and pistol have caused a loss of life equal to that of almost any of the great battles of history. It tells us that notwithstanding the world is constantly growing better, there is still much that is lacking in modern civilization.

It is next to impossible to account for this steady advance in every detail. The increase in population and the improved facilities for obtaining the statistics are features that must be taken into account. One interesting and significant feature, however, is the record of punishment for crime. Over against the 10,500 murders the record gives only 132 legal hangings. Less than two per cent. of the criminals have, so far as the record shows, paid the legal penalty for their dastardly work. Attention is at once directed to the criminal courts. Looking again to the newspapers we find throughout the whole United States a growing tendency on the part of the courts to shield the criminal. The delay in the trials, the reluctance of jurors to find a verdict, appeals from one court to another and a thousand and one items that come in to give the prisoner a new lease of life all have their effect, and may be regarded as one of the leading causes of the unfortunate result. It is a serious matter to take a human life but the courts of to-day seem to have more serious interest in the guilty one. The innocent victim has gone and time does a great deal in calming public opinion. The time is coming when prompt justice will be imperative.

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HALEAKALA PARTY.

Maui Social Life Very Active, as Usual.

Paia Plants a Band Concert—Kate Field Expected—Ships Arrive—Heavy Kona Weather.

MAUI, Jan. 25.—On Friday, the 17th, by invitation, Misses Millie Beckwith, Eastman, Aiken, Zeigler, Eva and Nellie Smith, Messrs. David Colville, Rodriques, Rough, Hay, Aiken, Hardy and Fred Baldwin, took possession of the Olinda House and spent several delightful days there. On Saturday eight of the ladies and gentlemen visited the crater of Haleakala. The party is to be known to fame as the "cyclone party," so named partly because of the wild kona blast which blew during most of their stay, and partly because of the fun and frolic which made the occasion a memorable one. The return to more conventional regions was made on Monday, the 20th.

Wednesday evening, the 22d, at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia, a "nut social" was given under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. The program of the occasion was a most unique and interesting one.

"Craigilea," the Haleakala summit house, is in need of repair. Two sheets of corrugated iron have been blown from the roof by the winter winds.

It is possible that Miss Kate Field may visit a Maui cattle ranch on her return from Hawaii.

Dr. P. J. Aiken and family are spending several weeks at Olinda House.

Friday evening, the 31st, the January session of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the Paia residence of J. W. Colville.

Miss Eastman returns to Honolulu today. She has been the guest of Miss Beckwith of Sunnyside.

It is announced that the Hawaiian Band, on its return from Hilo during the latter part of next week, will give concerts at Wailuku and Kahului. It is suggested as a satisfactory change in the program that the two, or at least one, of the proposed Kahului concerts be given at Paia. The population of Makawao district equals if it does not exceed that of Wailuku district.

During last evening, the 24th, a party of maidens fair and attentive bachelors enjoyed the moonlight and a horseback ride from the Paia church to the residence of G. E. Beckwith, Haiku, via Hamakua-poko and Maliko-gulch.

Peach trees are blossoming in upper Makawao.

E. R. Hendry of Honolulu has been at Haleakala ranch during the week.

George Groves desires to have it stated that he did not resign the position of Superintendent of Wailuku roads.

On Sunday, the 19th, the bark Amelia arrived in Hana with lumber for the big flume. She expects to have all her cargo discharged by tonight and to sail loaded with sugar on Feb. 1st.

The schooner J. D. Tallant will not sail from Kahului till some time next week.

Weather—The heaviest kona wind in years blew during the 17th, 18th and 19th. During this week light kona winds with occasional local rains.

Yesterday's Celebration.

Consul Hackfeld and Hon. Paul Isenberg entertained a large number of officials and merchants at the office of Hackfeld & Co. yesterday from 12 until 2 o'clock. There was a very nice collation, and toasts to the health of the German Emperor were drunk.

Flags were displayed on most of the shipping and on all of the Government buildings and consulates.

It is reported that a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature making it an offense to open butcher shops and markets of any character on Sunday. The white proprietors of the butcher shops are in sympathy with the movement and say they would prefer keeping open until 10 o'clock Saturday night so they could have Sunday for rest.

A match race has been arranged between Billy C. and Confederate, to take place at Kapiolani track either Saturday or Monday next. The purse will be \$200 and Halstead's jockey will ride Confederate. Mr. David will take no bets on the race, as he attributes Confederate's losing of Saturday to the fact that he had bet \$2 with Jim Quinn on the result.

Timely Topics

JANUARY 22, 1896.

The steady increase in sugar values has caused plantation owners and everybody interested in the production of that staple commodity much satisfaction. This is as it should be, for without sugar what would become of the country. Of course there are other and varied industries, but none so important and profitable as sugar.

In order to make sugar the mills must be kept going, and to do this will require oil. This is the time that all mills in the islands are running steadily, and it is but proper that the attention of mill men should be called to the best grades of lubricants. It has been demonstrated beyond question that Colorado Oil is of superior quality and best suited to the requirements of plantation machinery of all kinds. No oil introduced here has given such general satisfaction as the Colorado. It is the best quality of lubricant manufactured—for the reasons that it has body and strength, the two great essentials that go toward making an oil that will fulfill all requirements. The Colorado has received the endorsement of numerous engineers on the different plantations of the islands. The best evidence of its popularity and superior quality is the fact that it is used all over the islands, and has given the best of satisfaction in every case. An engineer knows a good thing as well as any one else, and when once Colorado oil is used, none other will be given houseroom.

We have another brand of oil—Coronado, which is not so high priced, but is guaranteed a good lubricant for all kinds of machinery. This can be furnished in grades for mill and engine use, and for valve and cylinder, at satisfactory prices.

We can furnish any grade or priced engine oil desired, but advise you to buy only the best quality—for in oil as in other things, it always pays to buy the best.

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